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Jan. 17, 6-m.

A METAPHOR.

BY ROSA C LAYBURN.

The thoughts I think are damp with gloom,
Within my breast doth weigh;
Like dead,—the living of the tomb,
Their sombre shadows play
In speaking silence round my heart,—
O, haste thee, haste thee to depart!

In shadows of some trees there grew
A rose whose lips were red,
It murmured, but the limpid dew
Made peace, and comforted,

To things in life dark shadows cling.
The rose, and mankind too,
Who hopeful lists to hear the ring
Of bells of hope,—the dew,
That soothes, and comforts in the strife,
For life is hope, and hope is life.

Philadelphia, Pa.

VOORHEES'S MULATTO MAN.

For the last thirty-six hours or so, the Democratic party has been experiencing a feeling of mild exultation with respect to the so-called exodus of Negroes from the Southern States. The party, for several months past, has been looking around very ruefully in search of something or other connected with that movement from which they could extract a little consolation; but nothing presented itself until Voorhees's Committee on Monday managed to pick up in Washington a mulatto man named Otey, who has proved as refreshing as a well of water in a thirsty land. Otey came originally from North Carolina, and he professes to know all about the exodus movements, the ins and the outs, the ups and the downs; and Otey gives it as his professional opinion that the hegira, from beginning to end is nothing more than another of those diabolical Radical conspiracies which have so long disturbed the peace and menaced the happiness of the long-suffering but patient and forgiving Southern people. Otey shows the whole thing up; he gives it away; he drags out to the light the facts of this hideous plot and with heroic firmness put his foot upon the infamous business. He has has assured the committee that the Negroes are leaving the pretty bowers of roses in which they have lived amid the simple and affectionate white people of North Carolina because Radical rogues have come among them and told that if they would go to Indiana the government would feed them upon hog and hominy, put them in handsome houses and give them from two to three dollars a day a piece for spending money. The reason why Indiana was selected as an objective point was that it is a Democratic State and that the wicked Radicals wanted to run in enough Negroes to carry it for the Republicans. We can imagine Voorhees sitting and listening to his horrible tale and feeling good all over, from his toes up.

Let us examine the revelation made by this man and brother, and ascertain what there is in it. About two hundred colored persons, so far, have gone from North Carolina to Indiana. But lest we should understate the number, let us admit that it was as high as one thousand. As the emigrants went in families this would give, if we allow one man to every five persons, two hundred voters. To what extent these persons would be able to overcome the Democratic ascendency in Indiana, any man can ascertain by turning to the election statistics of that State. They would not turn the scale in the weakest of the Democratic counties if they should vote in it in a solid body. The Democrats carried the State in 1878 by nearly 14,000 majority, and under ordinary conditions they are capable of doing this straight along. If North Carolina Negroes are to be imported in sufficient numbers to overcome this majority at least 15,000 of them must be brought in. As the men cannot be expected to leave their wives and children behind them, even for the purpose of helping a debauched and scrupulous Radical conspirator to grasp the State of Indiana, we may estimate that to secure success for the plot no less than 70,000 Negroes must be seduced away from their Bowers of Bliss in the Old North State. If they go no faster in the future than they have done in past, seventy years will elapse before the malignant Radical plot reaches its culmination. By that time Mr. Voorhees will be in heaven, provided Canon Farrar's views of the hereafter are justified. And if the 70,000 shall go at once, in large bodies, the country will have plenty of chance to observe the performance.

This might be considered enough to prove the idiocy or the mendacity of the mulatto witness. But there are some other facts of importance connected with this business which reduced to a grotesque absurdity the theory that the exodus has political impulses and partisan tendencies. It is well known that the movement began from Louisiana and Mississippi, and thousands have left those States where one has left North Carolina. These men did not go to Indiana; they went to Kansas. What for? To capture the State for the Republicans? That hardly seems to be worth the effort. To reduce the Democratic representation from Mississippi and Louisiana in Congress? That would be a very uncertain object for which to give up home and friends. To seek for motives in such a direction is ridiculous. A great population belonging to a race that is fond of home, that does not readily seek new fields, that never, in the history of the world, has has voluntarily emigrated, will not fly as these black people have done unless it is stirred by some impulse deep and strong. Dr. Hartzell, of the Methodist Church, a man of high character, in a letter written by him from New Orleans on the 14th inst., says of the exodus:

"Everything indicates that it is only in its incipiency. The Kansas fever has struck Texas. Within three weeks nearly 2,000 people have passed through northern Texas on their way north. Many go up over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, through Sedalia, while others band together and go in caravans. The fever is spreading throughout Texas. In the fourth congressional district of Louisiana, the movement is almost unanimous. On December, 26,200 left Natchitoches and De Soto parishes on December 28th, eighty-two left Caddo and Bossier parishes. These two parishes have been the theater of the most atrocious bull-dozing. One hundred and fifty will leave Caddo this week. On December 29, twenty-eight left Shreveport, and on the day following ten more left. The council is in receipt of a petition signed by 900 residents in the Red river county, praying the national relief board to send them a boat to take them "out of bondage."

This is the story that comes from the whole region. The movement which began last spring, instead of losing strength, is gaining in force, and all the indications are that when next spring comes the blacks will flock by thousands and tens of thousands out from the old slave States into States where there is liberty and enlightenment and a regard for the rights of manhood. The cause that operates in Louisiana operates in a less degree in North Carolina. The mass of fugitives is larger from places where persecution has been more bitter; facility for flight also may have something to do with it, and a Mississippi Negro has a shorter road to travel than a North Carolina Negro. The exodus is explained fully, comprehensively and clearly by the facts which we already know respecting the robbery of the Negroes of their political rights of their persecution by Ku-Klux and White Leaguers, of the frauds practised upon them by their employers, of the insulting castelines which are drawn between them and the whites, of the denial of their children of a chance to obtain education. They are simply weary of being freemen and American citizens in name and not in fact; of outrage, insult and robbery of the fruits of their toil. These things explain the exodus. They alone can explain it. The mulatto whom Voorhees hauled up before him seems to be a disappointed aspirant for office who is willing to wreak his spite upon the Republicans by endorsing a Democratic falsehood uttered against a race to which half of him belongs. If Voorhees wants the truth, which is more than doubtful, he can get it by going to Kansas and examining some of the decent Negroes who have come there from the South.

—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

JOTS AND DOTS.

MILAN, TENN.,
January 23, 1880.

Mr. Editor:

In the rolling and changing wheel of time we find that we are still in the sad dilemma of uncertainty. The exciting time of merry Christmas and Xmess are about over. The fantastic tale and sweet songs of mirth have ceased, and the gay places of resort are desolate. The stern realities of another year's duties are before us. Many have been our bitters (not Hostetter's) and sweets during the past year, but taking everything in consideration, '79 was quite a happy year in some respects. The crops, both cotton and corn, were a decided success in yield and price. Owing to the continued wet weather during the fall and winter, many have been unable to gather all their cotton. Notwithstanding many of the colored people of this county were successful this year in farming, yet the spirit of discontent and restlessness seems to increase instead of diminishing. Several prominent families in this town and vicinity are Westward bound, and we are thoroughly satisfied in our own mind that it is no mere delusion nor fancy that brings about this feeling of discontent, but a true and manly desire to better their present narrow scope. It is no political or newspaper excitement through here, for I don't believe that there has been made in this county a political speech for over six months; and as for newspaper reading, that is clear out of the question. Some of our leading men, school teachers, preachers and stump speakers say that it is tom-foolery to spend money for newspapers. Neither is it any special inducement of material gain that causes this continued exodus; but the thinking colored men of the South are convinced that these old settled states in the the South are unlucky places for the poor man, and especially if his face is unfortunately black. We may be wrong, if so, we stand ready to be corrected and set right, but we think it wrong and unwise in some of our editors and preachers to try to discourage or stop this exodus movement. For those who are young and aspiring, and have some means, we consider it a step in the right direction. Write, speak or preach what you may, we say let the good work go on. We might go on and give many reasons why this work should continue, but the world knows the great cause. It is simply this, that in these Southern states the odds against a colored man are too great. For him to do business and exercise his rights as a free man, is simply an impossibility. It is the better and more thoughtful class of colored men who are leaving for Kansas and the Territories, and by next summer Tennessee will be minus many good families. Several families of colored men will leave Huntingdon, Carrol county, next spring with Rev. Pinkney Price in the van. Whether it be simple or wise they seem determined to make the effort, and it is our prayer that the Omnipotent Hand that kept and sustained the Pilgrims when they set sail for this fair country, may preserve, guide and lead these independent and aspiring Negroes in their meanderings!

Miss Henrietta Harding, our former teacher, returned from Nashville to-day, where she spent the holidays with parents and friends. Instead of teaching in town she will commence school two miles in the country next Monday. We were sorry that it so happened, for her attainments as a teacher, and qualities as a lady and Christian, will make her a welcome accession to any town or community.

H. W. Rolfe.

Practical Education.

In observing the real condition of the masses of our people and the operations of our Universities and Colleges, we are forced to the conclusion that the masses must be reached and taught through other institutions. The common schools properly conducted and efficiently managed, can do more in imparting needed practical instruction to the masses than can the higher schools. The masses are perishing for elementary and practical instruction all over the South. In view of this fact we think the five hundred and ten thousand dollars in the United States Treasury belonging to colored soldiers and sailors could be better used in common schools, teaching the elementary and practical lessons than in any other way if the most needy and the greater number of our people are to be the recipients of its benefits.

It is time the masses were reached and instructed in the simplest and cheapest manner. Our people need more instruction than they possess in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The education that will enable them to follow trades, and cultivate the soil intelligently is the kind most needed for the great mass of our people in Tennessee as well as in every other State where any portion of them are found.—*Educator and Reformer.*

In Memoriam.

At the regular meeting of the Camden City Council yesterday, Mr. Smith, of the Eighth ward, announced the death of his colleague, J. Whipper Purnell, and offered the following resolutions in regard to it:

Whereas, City Council has heard of the death of J. Whipper Purnell, late member of said body, who departed this life at his residence in the Eighth ward, Camden, on the 27th inst.

Resolved, That in the death of our said fellow-member we recognize the loss of an associate who was an intelligent and faithful member of this Council, and as a citizen who in public and private life was respected by all with whom business and social intercourse brought him in contact.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Camden, and that the members of the Council attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, and that a committee of five be appointed to make necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of deceased, the Council do now adjourn, and that a copy of these resolutions engrossed and framed and sent to the family of the deceased. After the appointment of Messrs. Smith, Donges, Francis, Morgan and Abels as the committee, the Council adjourned to the 12th of February at 7:30 p. m. —*Phila. Paper.*

Encouraging Words.

No person is so superficial as not to see that, whether we will or not, the Negro has come to stay. He is becoming even more and more an element in the sum of those experiences which we call our national life.

* * * The Negro has our language, dress, civil customs, religion, domestic and social life, and in the main our vices. He is a voter, law-maker, executive, educator, freeholder, priest, and beak of a Christian household. He has reached high proficiency in many branches of learning, and is skilled in all the arts with which we are acquainted. In a vast number of cases, through crime be it granted, he is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. He is less a ward than citizen, and hardly more pupil than instructor. His absolute severance from fatherland,—his history, his tenacity of life and of race characteristics, yet, while retaining race characteristics, his greedy absorption of the best elements of civilization,—his poverty and his possibilities, awakening our sympathies and challenging our benevolent enterprise,—his tenacious hold upon our soil, our customs and our hearts,—these and many things beside indicate that he has come to stimulate, to lift us to a higher form of evangelical enterprise than that exhibited hitherto by any people.—*President E. A. Merrill, Ripon College.*

Taffy.

We regard Bro. Cromwell, of the *People's Advocate*, Washington, D. C., as one of the best writers in the race. He must be a practical *typo* as the typography of the *Advocate* attests skillful workmanship.—*Normal Herald.*

As to the composition, it is done by colored young men who have learned all they know of the art in our office; to them be the praise if praise be due.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned in Indianapolis, until the first Monday, February next, for fencing in the State of Indiana. The materials for the fence must be of oak, square, 12 by 12 inches, and 50 feet long, set upright and touching each other, and the whole outer surface covered with iron plates one inch in thickness.—On top of this fence there must be a walk for guards and sentinels, to prevent anyone from scaling the walls and getting into the State. At intervals of ten miles are to be gates for the egress and ingress of the residents of Indiana, but none others. Over these gates are to be signs reading as follows: "No Negroes or other emigrants allowed to come in here." On the fence a stated intervals is to be painted in large letters, "This is a finished State, keek away." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of December, 1879.

BLUE JEANS WILLIAMS,
Governor of the Finished State.

The country will rejoice to know that light is to be let into the exodus question, by a democratic committee who are to sit here in Washington and take the testimony of witnesses who will make it appear that the colored people in the South are treated with the greatest consideration and respect that every right is accorded them, that they are well paid and as a class are growing rich, that there never has been any bulldozing or murders in the Southern paradise, that the Negro is urged into this exodus movement by Northern politicians, and if the South could only be just let alone in the management of their affairs, the Negro would never want to sit on a jury or vote, or send his children to school, or demand an honest price for his labor. Till then and not before, will the Bourbon be happy and the goose hangs high in all that delectable land.

Our Colored Citizens' Protective Association, whose object is to assist our many young and competent colored men into respectable positions in stores and offices where their patronage is given (of which we made mention in a former letter,) have called for a public meeting to be held next Monday evening. They have considerable work before them, but feel determined, and will doubtless succeed in supplying a long felt want in this direction. Chicago letter in the *Louisianaan.*

The Republican vote for General Gibson in the Legislature Thursday, is ascribed to the adage, "blood is thicker than water." Ex-Governor Wells' charge against Mr. Gibson being one those things, which credited, gave opportunity to the colored members to increase the boom for the "epoch of peace," by joining in Gen. Gibson's election.—*N. O. Observer.*

"Col. Payne, of Nashville, Tenn., who under the *nom de plume* of "Ariel," wrote a book just after the war to prove that the Negro has no soul, has applied for admission to the County Poor House. His book had a large circulation in the South, but the author does not seem to have realized much from its publication."

AMEN!—Atheos, Georgia, *Blade.*

VICK'S

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JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, February 7, 1880.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

☞All communications and other items intended for publication should reach here Wednesday morning, and local items not later than Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, Box 263

THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

There never was a time in the period of our existence when the ADVOCATE had a greater influence, was more widely read and more sought after than now. Though it does not publish one-fourth, or one-tenth for that matter, as many copies as it should, there being hundreds of solvent and chronic borrowers, it is nevertheless growing more and more into popular favor and acquiring a constituency all its own. There may be many positions which it has taken not in strict accordance with current opinion, but the purity of its motives, its devotion to principle and the sincerity of its action have won for it at least the respect of those differing in opinion, and quickened the confidence and support of its friends.

It prides itself in the belief that there is a bright future for that sphere of journalism of which it is the longest representative under one management that has ever been in this District; that with the advance of popular education, the general acquisition of wealth, the representation of the race in the diversified interests and industries of the country—objects worthy of the ADVOCATE'S constant labor, this sphere will widen, extend further, and be more potential.

It, therefore, takes courage and asks its friends to still rally to its cause, first by promptly renewing their own subscription for another year; secondly, by each one obtaining for us the name and money of *at least one new* subscriber for 1880. This will enable us to be more prompt, and present a paper better typographically and otherwise: it will do more—it will help to build up the only office in the District at which colored lads have the opportunity to learn the printer's art or a journeyman to obtain employment.

Our subscription price is *one dollar and fifty cents* a year, invariably in advance. Money can be sent either by *money order* or in a *registered letter*, without risk.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subscribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we will mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

Why not have a "Little Folks' Reader" for the little beginners who are made to struggle with the conventional and stereotyped school primer and reader of the present day? D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., have just introduced such a charming book, printed on good paper, in large, clear type, made attractive with bright and suggestive pictures, poems and object lessons. It is already in use in some of the primary schools in the city of Boston, and every teacher or school officer throughout the land should send for a sample copy. It is issued monthly, each number contains sixteen pages, and it costs just seventy-five cents a year a single copy. Special terms at much lower rates are made to schools.

The "New York Herald" heads a subscription for Ireland by the munificient sum of $100,000.

"Music and Some Highly Musical People," by J. M. Trotter, has just passed to a fourth edition. The author has just published a souvenir as an advertisement, in the shape of a neatly printed pamphlet of twenty-four pages containing comments from the press, and extracts from private letters received from eminent persons. We renew our congratulations to Mr. Trotter.

A convention of colored will be convened in the city of Dallas, Texas, Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17. The object of the convention will be, to discuss the "Exodus Question," and to organize a company of colored people to settle in a colony in Northwest Texas; to appoint one or more agents to go out and examine Northwest Texas, and select a location for the settlement of the colony, and to negotiate for the purchase of lands; to take into consideration such other subjects as relate to our material prosperity. (The use of the word "material" here has no reference to politics.) Each county in the State is invited to send five delegates.

The *People's Advocate* of Washington, D. C, says: "Marshal Douglass proposes to again embark on the sea of journalism. Well, Mr. Douglass knows a thing or two about newspapers, and we do recollect that there was such a paper as the *New National Era* in these parts once upon a time, but that was "before the flood" of local newspapers owned and controlled by colored men all over the land." We think that the *Advocate* is rather sarcastic on Mr. Douglass. There is no need for it. It comes in very bad taste. We recollect when the *Era* was published by Fred. Douglass, and subsequently by his son. We opine that Mr. Douglass knows more about journalism than the majority of those who are tooting their journalistic horns. The *Era* was an ably edited and well conducted paper; and that is more than we can truthfully say of the "flood of local newspapers" owned and controlled by colored men.—*Elevator.*

It pains us very much indeed for the *Elevator* (San Francisco, Cal) to administer us such a withering rebuke,—especially as "there is no need for it" and "it comes in very bad taste.' The *Era* was more ably edited, it is true, than many of the "flood of local newspapers, etc.," although the *Era* had the services of an experienced white journalist from Michigan for the greater portion of the time who "did the heavy parts;" it is also true that the *Era* had little or no local support in the way of circulation. That a paper with more than three thousand subscribers, as claimed, should suspend, does not establish the fact (?) that "it was very well conducted."

Our only motive in previously making the brief note referring to the *Era* was to show the impracticability of starting a National organ depending mainly on its support from the centers of population throughout the South and West, at which there are to-day local newspapers owned and controlled by colored men. Had the *Era* cultivated its local field and the adjacent states as well as it strove for that of the country at large, it might have *grown* to *national* influence. There is an order of growth and development in journalism as in nature. Besides, the need to-day is more for papers in the different sections of the country, each dealing with the special conditions of the problem of our existence as they are found in its locality.

Pennsylvania has entered in earnest for Grant, by instructing her delegates to vote as a unite for his nomination at Chicago. Many who have been on the fence are preparing to come down. Still we are not yet convinced that the action of the Convention will exert that influence necessary to insure Grant's nomination on coming Conventions. There is one man whose strength and availability are owing more and more apparent. He lives in Illinois, and his name is Washburne.

Col. S. R. Lowery of Huntsville, Ala. is in our city, Mr. Lowery has done much to promote sericulture in the South and his efforts deserve appreciation. The most remarkable incident of his present stay in the city was his admission to the Supreme Court of the United States on the motion of Mrs. Belva Lockwood, and the further fact that he was sworn in with Joel Parker a Bourbon Democrat of New Jersey.

Senator Bruce accompanied by Marshal Douglass delivered his lecture in Baltimore, Tuesday night on the prospects of the colored race in the United States. After his lecture, he was feted by the Baltimoreans at the residence of Dr. H. J. Brown.

Rarely have we noticed a more tender tribute than that, Ione pays to the memory of the late George P. Costin. It is deserving of all praises from a literary as well as from a sentimental point of view.

Let us have fair trials of Pinn, Quenan and Bedford. Law and evidence, not pub excitement, should settle their cases.

We wait the result of the trial of this Norfolk miscreant.

VIRGINIA.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—CALL FOR A CONVENTION—CONFERENCE OF LEADERS - RE-ADJUSTER'S CAUSE DECLINING.

Richmond. Va.,
Jan. 31, 1880.

The Republican Central Committee met here at the Custom House Thursday, the 29th inst., at noon, and was well attended by the members, there being almost a full committee present. It sat with closed doors for four hours, when on motion of Mr. Dezendorf, of Norfolk city, gentlemen holding proxies were admitted. After a full and lengthy discussion as to whether or not a State convention should be held, it was agreed to by a vote of 18 to 4 to hold a convention at Staunton, April 21 It was alleged by the mover of the resolution (member from Lexington) that the Republicans in Eastern and Tidewater were enthusiastic for Sherman, and that the convention ought not on that account be held either in Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg or Norfolk. The debate on the motion showed that the majority regarded the re-adjuster craze more dangerous to the harmony of a convention than anything else, and therefore Eastern Virginia where that craze is more on the order of an epidemic than elsewhere, should be shunned; consequently, Staunton was chosen almost unanimously.

When this action of the convention became known to the crowd of Republicans from Tidewater who thronged the halls and corridors of the building, the action was bitterly denounced. So strong was the censure against the committee that on re-convening Hon. Joseph Jorgenson moved to reconsider it, but the motion was lost.

In the evening several hundred Republicans, who had gathered from all parts of the State by invitation from the committee, assembled in the U. S. Court room, and a conference was held in which the need of organization throughout the State was discussed with great vehemence. Among the speakers present who made speeches were Hon. Edgar Allen, John Tyler, Col. . T. Wilson, R. P. Brooks, esq., Mr. Pleasant, Hon. R. G. L. Paige, Ross Hamilton, Col. J. R. Pepham and others. All spoke against surrendering the party's chances to the Readjusters whose cause seems on the decline. Since Paige's resolution was laid aside, and they refused to seat Delegate elect Nelson, the Negro members of the legislature have become distrustful of their allies and fear that they are caught into a trap. It was in the face of strong opposition that the white Readjusters voted for the five or six republican judges elected. Men of their own party preferred charges against all of them. The only obstacle now in the way of the readjuster's defeat is that the State Central Committee is composed largely of Federal office holders. Should the Staunton convention remove this obstacle, doubtless the Chicago nominee will receive a majority of the votes of this State.

E.

The Ladies' Favorite.

Among the many thousands of ladies who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and pronounced it their favorite remedy, because so efficient in the disease and weaknesses peculiar to women, are many who are well and favorably known in the world of letters, as well as artists, musicians, and a whole host of names from the brilliant ranks of wealth and fashion. It is pre-eminently the ladies' Favorite Prescription, its use, while being far more safe and efficient, exempting them from those painful, caustic operations, and the wearing of those mechanical contrivances made like Peter Pindar's razors—seller's razors—to sell rather than to cure.

KILLMORE, IND., March 20th, 1878.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE:
Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has restored me to perfect health.
Yours truly, GRACE CHOATE.

442 Eutaw Street, BALTIMORE, MD., June 10th, 1878.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir - My wife was a hopeless invalid for nearly 20 years. Your Favorite Prescription has cured her.
Thankfully yours, R. T. McCAY.

In memoriam.

Passed away in the morning of life at fifteen minutes past one, George Parke Costin, aged 23 years. At all times death is terrible; but when it comes to one in youth that is full of hope and golden promise it is sad indeed.

George Parke Costin, possessed a true kind heart and a generous disposition. He had a large circle of friends who loved him as a brother. From the nature of his disease, he declined very gradually. He bore his prostrated sufferings with great patience. His continual prayer was:

Pass me not, O gentle Savior, hear my humble cry,
While on others thou art calling, do not pass me by.

God heard his prayer and did not pass him by, but blessed him and also his devoted mother Martha Costin. After he received the longed for promise, the silver cord was loosened, the golden bowl was broken, and George Parke Costin, entered into rest:

"Like a shadow thrown softly and sweetly from a passing cloud death fell upon him."

George has been regenerated by divine grace and has passed through the dark valley and reached an everlasting and happy home in that "house not made by hands eternal in the heavens."

Earth, with its dark and dreadful ills,
Earth recedes and fades away;
Lift up your heads, ye heavenly hills,
Ye gates of death give way!
My soul is full of whispered song
My blindness is my sight;
The shadows that I feared so long
Are full of life and light.

There is a crushed and lonely heart away in Maryland, a widowed wife prevented by circumstances from attending his bedside and soothing his last hours; she will find consolation in his Christian submission and will be comforted in the assurance that a loving family, administered to his every want. When dear friends gathered around, he spoke to each and said, "all are here but my dear wife; give my love to her and tell her to meet me." May the widow's God be her protection and His consolation her support.

Devoted mother and sisters, dearly loved and only brother, grieve not for George; he cannot return to you but you can go to him. Remember his dying words: "weep not for me, but meet me in heaven."

But the conflict's is past—'tis o'er
That gentle bosom throbs no more,
The spirit's freed--through realms of light
Faith's eagle-glance pursues her flight
To other worlds, to happier skies;
Hope dries the tear which sorrow weeps',
No mortal sound, the voice which cries
He is not dead but sleepeth.

I NE.

NOTICE.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE

A Colored School-Mistress Assaulted on the Public Highway.

Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, an outrageous affair took place just outside of the city limits, on the Cottage Toll Bridge Road, which, if the affair is true as related to us, deserves the closest scrutiny by the authorities and condign punishment of the offenders when detected. It seems that at the hour named, a colored girl, daughter of George Washington Cook, of this city, and who is represented to be of exemplary character, and teaches school in "Buzzard Neck," about two miles from the city, was returning to her home in company with one of her little pupils, when they were accosted by two white men, one of whom, at least was armed with a gun. Upon being so rudely addressed the smaller girl ran off, screaming for help and paying no regard to the man who called upon her to stop. In the mean time, the other man struck Cook's daughter a violent blow upon the side of the head knocking her down and afterward kicked her in the side. Her screams joined to those of the child who accompanied her, brought to her assistance a colored man who happened to be in the vicinity, but before he could say or do anything, one of the men shot him in the hip, inflicting a very serious and painful wound. Frightened at what they had done, the cowardly assailants left in a run, and the woman made her way to her home in the upper part of the city.

The wounded man, whose name we could not learn, was at at one time a resident of this city, but is now living in Norfolk county. He appeared before the Mayor this morning, and made a statement corroborating what we have stated above. He, as well as the woman, expressed themselves as positive that they can identify the men if brought before them, and every effort was at once made by the city authorities to bring the guilty parties to justice.

It having been reported that one of the men implicated was a member of the police force of this city, Assistant Chief J. R. Mowle, at 1 o'clock to-day, took four members of the force to Cook's house and carried them singly before the woman for identification. Three of them stood the ordeal, she declaring that they were unknown to her, but the fourth R. E. White, who was off duty yesterday, with permission to go gunning, was identified by her as one of the men who made the assault.

Assistant Chief Mowle, with County Constable A. Dusch and Justice W. R. Drewry, soon after took officer White out into the county to be confronted with the wounded colored man. The instructions from Mayor Tucker were, that if White was identified by the man that he was to be at once turned over to the county authorities for trial. About 3 o'clock the party returned and reported that the wounded man fully identified White as one of the party who made the assault.

—*The Norfolk Ledger*

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

SATURDAY, February 7, 1880.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

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C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
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LOCAL.

☞We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Bilious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress,

—The Catholic Fair closes Tuesday night.

—The entertainments given in behalf of Asbury at Lincoln Mission proved highly successful.

—The Young People's Aid Society will continue their Fair at the 19th. St. Church next week.

—The supper given at Israel C. M. E. Church Monday night came up to the standard. The Committee deserves all praise for their agency in the affair.

—Mr. Charles H. Van Bantrauken of Alway, N. Y. and Mr. Thos Latimore of South Glen Falls, N. Y. have visited the city the past week and have been the recipients of much attention, not the least of which was the delightful entertainment given in their honor by the Misses Summerville on Saturday evening last, which all present pronounced one of the most elegant of the season.

We are glad to note the fact that the Rev. Dr. Little of the Assembly Presbyterian church, corner 1 and fifth streets, last Sunday exchanged pulpits with Rev. Frank J Grimke Everything passed off well; both congregations were pleased and no harm done. And why not? Where is the great idea of Christian brotherhood to be recognized and respected if not in the church?

—W. A. Caldwell, a graduate of the colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution of this city, left for Alabama, Monday morning last to take a position as teacher in a family of mutes in that State by the name of Locklayer. This, we believe, is the first instance where a colored person has ever been employed as teacher in a white family. We are informed that Mr Locklayer made application for a colored teacher for a colored teacher for his children, at New York and Philadelphia, but North Carolina was the only place where one could be obtained. Mr. Caldwell is a native of North Carolina and is a bright graduate. We have no doubt about his reflecting credit upon his native State—*N. C. Republican.*

—WHY RUN ANY RISK WITH YOUR COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough and so easily obtained as Dr Jayne's Expectorant can be had? If you have contracted a severe Cold, save your Lungs from the dangerous irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any Affection of the Throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

—Mr. T. W. Allmond, the father of Mrs. Blanheim arrived here Wednesday morning

Mrs. Partington says

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regular mental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapitation, costive habits and all common cases. They save Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the "ne plus ultum" of medicines.

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Regulate first the stomach, second the liver: especially the first, so as to perfor their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.

A Deserved Promotion.

We were pleased to learn that Mr. T. J. Minton, of South Carolina has just been promoted to a third class clerkship in the First Comptroller's office of the Treasury. The promotion was obtained by a competitive examtion which Mr. Minton was the most successful competitor Six second class clerks entered the examination, all of whom were in the office longer than Mr. Minton, and had, therefore, the advantage of greater experience and all of whom were white except Mr. Minton. He is the only colored clerk among the forty in the First Comptroller's office. This examination is especially creditable to Mr. Minton, as it is the third promotion he has won by his superior merits and qualications during the eighteen months he has been in the Treasury. The promotion is also remarkable from the fact that there are but three colored third class clerks among the entire six thousand clerks in the various goverment departments here, the other two being Rev. Wm. Waring and J. W. Cromwell in the Sixth Auditor's office, who also obtained their promotion by being successful in competitive examinations six years ago. It also reflects credit upon Secretary Sherman who has shown his determination to reward merit and ability without regard to color, instead of influence, as has been too frequently the case hitherto, and is still in some of the departments of the Government. Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed more colored men to positions than all the Departments combined, and has been and impartial in giving them opportunities of obtaining promotion by competitive examinations.

A Plea for Wilberforce.

BOSTON, MASS.,
Jan. 31, 1880.

Friend Cromwell:—Please say a strong word for Wilberforce College in connection with the color soldier's bounty money. It will be a great disappointment to us if a good big sum of that money is not voted to create and help maintain a mechanic training school for colored youth—a plan which you have already ably urged in the ADVOCATE. But if this is not to be done, and if all the money is to be given to the existing schools, it will be a lamentable error not to have remembered "Wilberforce," owned by the colored people and ably conducted by a colored president and for the most part, a colored faculty—a most reassuring example, in one important case, at least, of the enterprise and pluck of the race.

In distributing money that belongs to the colored people this institution, which is their pride, by all means of appropriateness and equity, ought to be the first one remembered, and it should be well remembered. All this can be said without the least disparagement to the other schools.

It is hoped that Senator Bruce and our friends at Washington will guard zealously the peculiar rights of Wilberforce College in this matter, seeing to it that the bill already drawn shall be so amended "that our noble "Wilberforce" shall be well provided for in distributing the money. Yours cordially,

JAMES M. TROTTER.

Prof. Storum at Berean Church.

The lecture delivered by Prof. James Storum on Friday evening at the Berean Church to the students of Wayland Seminary and to the public generally was marked by many strong and impressive features. The subject, "True Heroism," though "broad as humanity and as deep as the nufathonable dep hs" was, nevertheless, analyzed and rendered in an able and attractive manner. The lecturer proved by arguments, the most convincing and by a wealth of illustrations from ancient and modern history, that the true hero is not found solely in the higher walks o life, but among the lowly, the obscure and the oppressed We give below some extracts from this able and instructive lecture.

"Heroism is a peculiar mental quality and hence it does not depend upon social or literary status, nor on physical development, hence it is found among women as well as men, and among the obscure as well as the most conspicuous. Nor is heroism confined to any particular age or country, but it manifests itself wherever mankind exists, and wherever the human heart beats in union with the divinity that is within.

* * *

"There are incentives to a action just as there are causes antecedent to effect. And the nobler power which impels the action. If we are impelled by the selfish spring of—ambition and self gratification, we lack the fundamental principle of true heroism."

* * *

True heroism never strives to parade itself nor, does it seek the applause of the populace but is retiring and unobtrusive. Yet notwithstanding this, wherever it exists it is well known because like everything that is noble and God-like it cannot be concealed.

Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to Pitt and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from Leadville N. C. and sent to Georgia. Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded. CHLOE CLARK,

Care Old Dominion Steam-Ship, Co.,
Norfolk, Va.
tf.

To City Delinquents.

Do not fail to have your subscription money ready for the collector. You expect your paper promptly; be as prompt in paying for it. There is quite a debt hanging over the ADVOCATE, but more than the amount necessary to meet it is due right in this city. Please therefore have your money ready. tf.

Plain Talk.

DISPOSAL OF THE UNCLAIMED BOUNTY.

There is great talk daily, about the unclaimed bounty due deceased soldiers and sailors of color. One would almost suppose that it was impossible to decide in what manner it should be disposed to accomplish the desired end, but such is not the case. For this can be and has been determined upon by the majority of our master minds, if not by them all. When looked at with a fair, candid mind, with the view of benefiting the greatest members of our youth, in the highest degree possible, we can in no wise err. The question naturally occurs to every fair mind where can we best accomplish the object of the bill before the house, what institutions have the greatest claim upon our patronage, regardless of congregationalism or any other ism? What faculties have said institutions? What advantages, over any other, in the way of buildings, locations, apparatuses &c.? What of their curators? Can the higher branches be taught within their walls? Such questions as these and only these should elicit or restrain our patronage in the distribution of the purse! It is a shame and mockery to foster any thing like partiality in the disposal of money so dearly earned.

Let those colleges, or normal schools (?) share the benefits of this sum which deserve them; and only them! We must not allow our views, as to what colleges merit our favor, be influenced by any partizan man seeking for himself the honor due the race. What cares he (Armstrong) for the higher education of the race? Not a straw. If you think he does, why does he object to the introduction of higher branches into his school? No, his school is high enough for the Negro. Should such a school, run by a man so opposed to the very object of this bounty, be tolerated, and reap the benefit of such a sacred sum? Certainly not, if we would be unbiased and honest in our convictions of right and propriety.

Then we bid you (gentlemen of the committee) consider; weigh the matter carefully, in the light of the facts in the case! Let not the reposing ashes of the dead charge you with dishonor, nor yet unfaithfulness! Is it possible that we have no colleges in the land of color, save those named, which do not possess better facilities, for training our youth than Hampton Normal School. If not we are sadly mistaken, and gladly welcome her to the honor and benefit accruing from said bounty, feeling content that justice is done. But, what of our Lincoln University; is she an inferior of Hampton; are not her advantages superior to Hampton; is she less worthy?

Then why exclude her? and in fact is she not an equal of either of the institutions favored as claimants upon the patronage of the bounty administrations? Then ponder these questions and ye do well?

Respectfully,

A. S. P.

John E. Blanheim.

—Another hearthstone is made vacant. John E. Blanheim has died; another widow and fatherless children are thrown upon the the mock mercies of this uncharitable world. Mr. Blanheim was born in Alexandria, Va., of free parents, and he enjoyed such advantages as the schools of his city afforded; he learned the tailor's trade and in its early days came to Washington and entered the Howard University.

During the intervals he taught in Fauquier and Loudoun Counties in Va., where in 1872 he met and married Miss Mary Allmond, who was there engaged in the work of instructing the young. He returned in the same year to Washington and was by Mr. J. W. Marshall, Assistant Post Master General, appointed to a messengership in the Post Office Department, from which he was afterwards promoted to a first class clerkship.

He entered the Law Department of Howard University from which he graduated in the spring of 1875. Mr. Blanheim contemplated entering fully upon the practice of the law, and hence he frequently found occasion to appear in the justice of peace and police courts. It was his highest earthly ambition to take high rank at the bar; he cared nothing for the wrangle of politics or the gaieties of fashionable life; he loved his home and adored his family; he seldom was found in public gatherings, taking that prominent part for which he was fitted in no small degree, fighting for an ephemeral notoriety, hence it is he was but little known. Mr. Blanheim was nevertheless to a considerable degree a public-spirited citizen.

When the Rives-case first began to attract public attention Mr. Blanheim was among the first here to take action with regard to it. A meeting was called and he elected its president, counsel was employed; and if the outcome be favorable no small degree of the credit will belong to Mr. Blanheim for it. Illness was short, his sufferings intense, and his symptoms complicated. From the first their fatal nature was apparent. After lingering he expired last Sunday evening in the presence of his family, but not without assurance of that hope which makes pleasant even the bed of languishing and affliction in the hour and article of death.

The funeral services were conducted at his late residence on Wednesday afternoon by Revs. F. J. Grimke, Clement Robinson (a former preceptor of the deceased) and Chenoweth, a room mate in the Post Office Department. The following acted as pall-bearers: Prof. J. M Gregory, W. M. Moten, R. S. Smith, H. B. Abrahams, Wm. Allen and G. W. Thornley. Remains were taken to Harmonial Cemetery. *Requiescat in pace.*

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

BY HOWARD.

Sunday before last was a great day at Cherry-street Baptist church, it being rededication services, the church having just been cleared of its debt. The pulpit platform was beautifully decorated with growing plants, flowers and hanging baskets in the rear being festoons of evergreens. The sermon in the morning was preached by Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., editor of the *National Baptist.* Senator Horatio Gates Jones also spoke and complimented the choir on their excellent singing, the choir was under the leadership of A. F. Stevens.

In the afternoon the church was crowded; the sermon was preached by Rev. Dana Boardman of the Tabernacle Baptist church. He took for his text, The Church in Philadelphia, Revelations 3d chapter, 7th verse. He spoke first of the purpose of the church, second, its composition; third, its ordinance; fourth, its liturgy; fifth, its officers; sixth, its discipline,; seventh, its relations, and eighth, its appliances. He spoke to great length of the relative positions of the churches at the present day. In conclusion he said they must believe in their own church and be enthusiastic in defending it.

The dedication prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. T. D. Miller; the services closed with benediction by Rev. R. A. Penn, of Oak-street Baptist church. There were also present Revs. H. H. Mitchel, W. A. Burch, W. G. Hamlin and J. N. Ritner.

The debt of the church was $4,500 which by the united efforts of the members and a munificent gift of $2.000 from a friend was paid off week before last.

We have, as I suppose you have heard, at the Woman's Christian Association a large party of emigrants from Arkansas who were going to Liberia, but were too late for the ship and are now out of funds. On Wednesday last Ford and Zimmerman gave them a benefit which has helped them along. In my next I will give full particulars.

The Scientific Association held its regular monthly meeting last Tuesday evening.

Don't.

Don't speak angrily to a child. Don't kick a dog when he is a-sleep. Don't go back on the friends of your parents. Don't often visit your neighbors at meal time. Don't neglect a cough thinking it will cure itself. (Thousands die of consumption by so doing.) Don't forget Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for it cures a cough or cold in one-half the time required by any other medicine, and is the only medicine known that positively cures consumption in its early stages. Sold by druggists.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, MD., February, 5,

Cotton quiet. Middling 13 c.

Flour dull and lower. Howard street and Western superfine, $4 50@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 00 do family, $6 25@7 25; City mills superfine, 4 50@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 00; do family, $6 25@7 25; do Rio brands, $7 25@7 50; Patapsco family, $8 50.

Wheat—Southern easier; Western opened steady, fell off and closed lower to sell. Southern red, $1 35@1 40; do amber $1 44@1 47; No 2 Western winter red, spot, and January, $1 43; February, $1 41½@44½; March, $1 43½@1 44; April, $1 45¼@1 45⅝; May, $1 53 1-2@1 54.

Corn—Southern quiet and steady; Western firm for spot; futures steady and quiet. Southern white, 58@61c; do yellow, 58c; Western mixed, spot, January, February and March, 56¼@54 1-2c; April, 53c; May, 57¾@58c; steamer, 56c.

Oats firm. Southern, 47@48c; Western white, 49@50c; do mixed, 47@48c; Pennsylvania, 47@48c.

Rye dull at 88@90c.

Hay steady. Prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@18 per ton.

Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork, $13 50, Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides do packed 5 1-4@7 1-2; bacon shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib sides, 8c; hams, 10 1-2@11c; lard, refined tierces, 8 1-2c.

Butter steady. Prime to choice Western packed 20@26c; roll, 18@22.

Eggs dull and lower at 15@16c.

Petroleum—Crude, nominal; refined at 7¾.

Coffee firm. Rio cargoes, 13¾ @16¾c.

Sugar strong. A soft, 9¾c.

Whiskey dull and heavy at $1 10 1-2@1 11.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SCARFS—Large invoice just received of latest novelties.

GLOVES—A fine stock of Underbraft's make; also, full line of leading manufactures.

UMBRELLAS—Best dollar Umbrella in the city.

UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY—British Half Hose, 2 pair for 25; Heavy All-wool Underwear, $1.75.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain and Fancy, in Silk and Linen.

SCARF PINS, RINGS and SLEEVE BUTTONS of latest patterns.

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Jan. 13 tf.

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"Success is yours; you will win it."—Hon. Jas. W Husted, - - ex-speaker, N. Y. Legislature.

Mr. Wright, recites in four dialects and imitates the most popular actors on the stage. Having an extensive repertoire consisting of humorous and pathetic gem Mr Wright is prepared to give the whole or parts of on evening entertainment.

REFERENCES: Rev. Highland Garnett, D. D, Jas. M. Baxter, J. W. Mais, Hon. J.W. Husted and others

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Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing tonic or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take
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Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint*, disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver*, or *nerves?* You will be cured if you use
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$5 Custom Made Boots,
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$2.50 Heavy Farmers Boots,
$3 Gents' Fine Gaiters,
$1.50 Working Shoes,
$3 Ladies' French Kid Button,
$2 Solid Pebble Goat Button,
$2.50 Fine Side Lace,
$1 Good Market Shoes,
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DR. J. W. H. HACKS,

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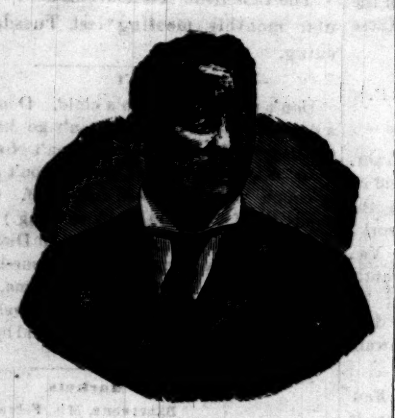

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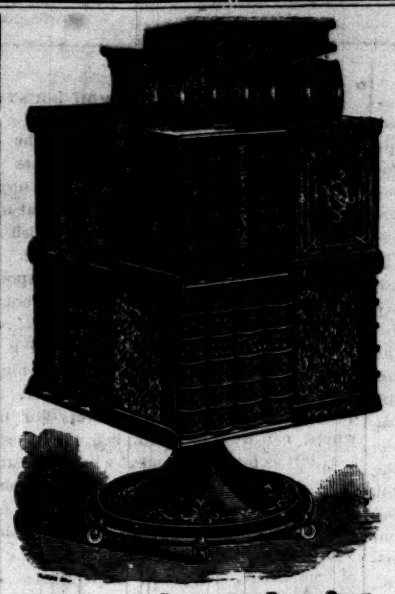

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